I got this information through his colleagues who came to Bangalore. I just narrated this so that Government could take all positive steps to control the law and order situation and bring things to normal without harassing the people. Now let the Hon'ble Chief Minister make a statement on this and thereafter if we were to discuss, I can give certain relevant information but it is not to be disclosed in the public interest. Let us now hear the Chief Minister.

ಶ್ರೀ ಆರ್. ಗುಂಡೂರಾವ್.—ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಜೆ.ಎಚ್. ಪಟೇಲ್‌ರವರೂ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಎಸ್. ಆರ್. ಬೊಮ್ಮಾಯಿರವರೂ ಮತ್ತಿತರ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರು ಏನು ಸಲಹೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಅದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪೂರ್ತಿ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಇದೆ. ಮತ್ತು ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಏನೇನು ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು, ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಎಷ್ಟರ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಶಾಂತ ವಾತಾವರಣವನ್ನು ಉಂಟು ಮಾಡಿದೆ ತನ್ನುವುದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆಯೂ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಳಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಕಳೆದ ಮೂರು ದಿವಸಗಳಿಂದಲೂ ಯಾವುದೇ ರೀತಿಯಾದ ಅಹಿತಕರವಾದ ಘಟನೆಗಳು ನಡೆದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಷ್ಟರಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಶಾಂತ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ತಾವುಗಳೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಬಹಿರಂಗವಾಗಿ ಚರ್ಚೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂ ಎನ್ನುವುದಾದರೆ ಈವತ್ತು ಸಂಜೆ ಎಲ್ಲ ಪಕ್ಷದವರನ್ನು, ನಮ್ಮ ಪಕ್ಷದವರನ್ನೊಳಗೊಂಡಂತೆ ಒಂದು ಸಭೆಯನ್ನು ಕರೆಯಲು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ತಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಏನೇನು ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಳಿಹೆಯೋ ಅವನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ಕೊಡಿ. ನಾವು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಏನೇನು ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಈವರೆಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಕೂಡ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರು ಮುಂದೆ ಯಾವರೀತಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವುದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೋ, ಆ ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸಿ ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡರೆ ಬಹುಶಃ ತಾವು ಒಪ್ಪುತ್ತೀರೆಂದು ನಾನು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಈವತ್ತು ಸಂಜೆ ೫–೫/೬ ಗಂಟೆಗೆ ಕುಳಿತು ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಚರ್ಚೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಒಂದು ತೀರ್ಮಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುವುದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದೆಂದು ನಾನು ಬಾವಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಅಜೀಜ್‌ಸೇಟ್‌ರವರಿಗೂ, ಮತ್ತು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಕಮರೂಲ್ ಇಸ್ಮಾಯಿಲ್ ರವರಿಗೂ ಇದರಿಂದ ತೃಪ್ತಿಯಾಗಬಹುದು. ಅವರು ಕೂಡ ತಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಎಲ್ಲರ ಹಿತದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಸೂಕ್ತವೆಂದು ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತರಬಯಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

*(ii) re : Strike by the employee of Govt. of India undertakings, Bangalore.*

ಶ್ರೀ ಮೈಕೇಲ್ ಬಿ. ಫರ್ನಾಂಡಿಸ್ (ಭಾರತಿನಗರ).—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೆ, ಈವಾಗ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಚಳುವಳಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಾನೂ ತಂದಿರುವ ಅಡ್ಜರ್ನ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಮೋಷನ್ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಒಂದೆರಡು ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದಿಡಲು ಬಯಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. Before I really proceed with the adjournment motion that I have sent in, I would like to take this opportunity now to congratulate you on your election as the Speaker ; I was not present on that day as I was in New Delhi in connection with the strike. After congratulating you and expressing my firm hope that you would uphold truth and justice in this August House, I would like to do another thing which the Members of the Opposition did when I was not here and that is to wear a black badge to mourn the death of the workers who were killed in the police firing on the 21st of January on the occasion of the Bangalore Bundh in connection with the strike, and also to mourn the death by killing of the truth that lies behind this strike by the Government of India, watched unfortunately with helplessness by the Government of Karnataka. Further I would like to bring to your notice that the Hon'ble Chief Minister has tried to characterise this as a politically motivated strike.

MR. SPEAKER.—I have mentioned about it and it has been reported in to-day's Deccan Herald. Whatever it may be, please confine yourself to the aspects that is before us. On the other day I gave my ruling on this issue. The ruling is that cases of law and order and cases concerning strike and all that would not constitute matters of adjournment motion. But I would like to allow you to make a statement to bring to the notice of the House since you represent the trade union movement. So, please confine yourself to the point on issue and be brief.

2-30 P. M.

SRI MICHAEL FERNANDES.—Sir, while I stand by your ruling, I hope you will kindly appreciate at atleast two points. First, the strike and the issue underlying the strike have not been referred to any Court of law, and therefore, I believe that we would be justified in going through the facts relating to the strike. Secondly, this is a strike that covers about 15% of the entire population of this capital city of Bangalore. One out of every six families is directly involved in the strike and a few more thousand families are also involved because of the ancillary functions, including the families of those who work in other small scale or ancillary industrial units.

Let me clear a point here, and that is that there is no politics in this strike. The issue involved here is very very simple, and that is that the Managements honour an existing settlement. All these Managements are under the control of the Central Government and as you know, the Central Government and the State Government here, are ruled by the same ruling party, and therefore, this State Government has to be more directly involved. It should also be involved in it because of the fact that law and order is a state subject, and industrial disputes are in the concurrent list concerning both the Central Government and the State Government.

Now, as I just said, there is no politics in this issue. The question underlying the strike is simple-just the implementation of an agreement. A settlement was reached before the Labour Department of this Government in the year 1978. The Central Government was also involved in the 1978 settlement as the settlement was reached on the basis of decisions arrived at in New Delhi. But now, the Managements have taken a contrary stand on behalf of the Central Government, and the important thing is that the Managements have said that nothing flowed from that settlement. Now, one might have thought that there was some mistake committed by the Managements when communicating the Government's decision to us. But I

was in Delhi recently along with a few of my colleagues in conducting the strike. We met Sri C. M. Stephen, who is the Minister for Communications and controls one of the industries on strike. He said : "We disown the past". He also said : "We do not want to look at the agreement. We can repudiate the settlement". This is also very important. We have agreements between government and government, between a State government and the Central Government, between government and workers, and also between government and ordinary citizens. If this is the trend, if this is going to be the new rule, then in future there will be no collective bargaining, there will be no point in reaching a negotiated settlement ; there will be no value or truth contained in a settlement that is to be upheld. This is a point that should be overemphasized. So, if anyone says there is politics in this strike, I would only ask him what 'politics' is and who has brought it in. We see in the Constitution and on some buildings, below the national emblem or insignia, the inscription "SATHYA MEVA JAYATHE" to the effect that truth shall prevail. You can see it on the top of this Vidhana Soudha building and even inside. But it is now the Government that has sought to murder truth. It's "No more settlements", according to the Government. That is why the strike is going on for the last 39 days, and, as per the present indications, the strike will continue for many more days. The Central Government's going back on the settlement reached earlier has forced this strike on the workers. The morale of the workers is very high to-day. They are in fine fettle, but they are very angry too. If they get frustrated as days go by, you can be sure that this will give rise to a situation that will be beyond the control of the strike leaders and also of the Government. It may then result in violence, though the strikers do not want violence, and the government will have to accept the responsibility for it. This has to be understood by the State Government. Though we tried to meet the Chief Minister, it was only 20 days after the strike had started that we met him on the 9th of January. We met him again on the 11th. We prepared a note and submitted it to the Chief Minister to enable him to discuss the matter with the Prime Minister. In Delhi the concerned Ministers are not in the picture—it is the Prime Minister that has to settle this. I do not know how long the Chief Minister was able to spend time with the Prime Minister to discuss this issue.

MR. SPEAKER.—It is a different aspect.

SRI MICHAEL FERNANDES.—But it is necessary for this reason, that even the Chief Minister of the State, who was convinced on that day that we had an honest case, that we had not injected politics